

\$750 Million in Commodities

Food Aid Sought by Egyptians Exceeds Total U.S. Program

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Egypt is seeking long-term loans of \$750 million worth of agricultural commodities from the United States under next year's Food for Peace program—more than has been appropriated for the whole program.

The request will force a high-level decision on whether the commodities available under the program should be given to the most needy or whether they will be used as a political reward for countries whose policies are seen as meriting particular approval.

While there has been no formal request, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, explained to Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz that his country's requirements for wheat, cotton, edible and inedible oils, fats and short-staple cotton would amount to \$750 million.

Although Egypt would like to receive some of the commodities in outright grants, it recognizes that loans are a stronger possibility. "We would appreciate what we get as grant aid," Mr. Ghorbal said, "and we would be grateful for what is available under long-term (low-interest) loans."

But the budget request for the 1975 fiscal year under Title I of the Food for Peace program—under which these long-term loans are provided—was for \$742 million.

The House of Representatives has approved and sent to the Senate an amendment that would limit a country to no more than 10 percent of the \$732 million it approved for the long-term loan program. The loans carry 3 percent interest, repayable over 30 years.

The amendment was designed

to prevent the provision of large amounts of aid to Vietnam through the Food for Peace program.

Egypt's request was seen as resulting from expectations expressed in a communiqué issued in Alexandria, Egypt, on June 14, during former President Richard Nixon's Mideast visit. In the communiqué, signed by Mr. Nixon and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the United States said that it was "prepared to give special priority attention to Egypt's needs for agricultural commodities."

A State Department official, asked about Egypt's proposed request, said only: "We're going to do our best . . . to pay particular attention to Egypt's needs . . . It has tremendous needs."

Included in Egypt's list of requirements was a tentative request for 1 million tons of wheat, out of the estimated 1.9 million tons to be distributed worldwide. Bangladesh, which had previously asked for 800,000 tons of food grains, mostly wheat, on Wednesday asked for an additional 500,000 tons because of new floods in the country.

Egypt's requirements are said to grow out of its rapidly increasing population and its effort to devote energies to internal reconstruction. Egyptian officials say there is no famine in the country. Experts note that there is widespread famine elsewhere, and it is expected to worsen as drought, both in the United States and in other areas, affects food supplies.

Except for aid to South Vietnam, India in recent years has received the largest portion of commodity aid from the United States. In fiscal 1972, the year for which the latest figures are available, South Vietnam received \$179 million in commodities.

France Vows Aid

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—The French government agreed to lend Egypt 200 million francs (about \$42 million) during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's official visit here last week, informed sources said here yesterday.

Egypt has also granted oil exploration licenses in the Sinai and Red Sea to the state-owned ELF-ERAP company and the Cie. Française des Pétroles, of which the state is the majority shareholder, the sources said.



BRIEFING—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin talking to front-line tank crewmen on recent visit to Golan Heights during tour of the northern front defense line.

Draft Constitution Ends Selassie's Powers

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Copies of the draft constitution stripping Emperor Haile Selassie of virtually all his powers and establishing a parliamentary democracy for Ethiopia appeared here yesterday and Ethiopians stamped to buy them.

Kiosks, the state printing building and newspaper boys were surrounded by huge crowds, and the police were finally called in to maintain order. The price of the Amharic-language newspaper publishing the draft soared to 10 times its normal price and more.

For the first time in this country's history, Ethiopians are being called upon to involve themselves in the political process by offering suggestions for possible changes in the constitution. It appeared yesterday that they were taking up the challenge.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the secretive group behind the military reform movement responsible for events leading up to the new constitution, issued a warning to one of the Emperor's closest aides to surrender immediately. The aide, Abate Admassu Retta, minister of state in charge of the imperial purse, has been

hiding in the Emperor's Jubilee Palace since early last week and has already had all his property confiscated for refusing to surrender to the military.

The Armed Forces Coordinating Committee said yesterday in a statement read over the state radio that "we will do anything to capture this man by any means." It warned Mr. Blatta that the palace was no place for political fugitives and that, if fighting broke out, he and his supporters would be solely responsible for the consequences.

Friday, the military announced that the Emperor's chief aide, Lt. Gen. Assefa Demissie, who was also hiding in the palace, had been seized "forcibly" after resisting arrest.

The young dissident reform officers and Emperor Haile Selassie had come to the brink of a direct confrontation last week over the refusal of his two closest aides to surrender.

Practically all of the Emperor's aristocratic allies and personal friends have now been arrested on charges of corruption, abuse of power or obstruction to reform. Altogether, about 140 persons, including two former premiers, several dozen ministers and numerous judges, land owners and high government officials, have been detained by the

military since March. Seven others, most of them judges, still are being sought.

Until now, those who sought refuge in the palace were eventually turned over peacefully by the Emperor to the military. But this time, he has put his foot down and reportedly told the imperial bodyguard not to give up his two aides.

The draft constitution published yesterday all but delivers the coup de grace to the once all-powerful Ethiopian Emperor, who chose and dismissed ministers at will, ruled by decree and whose word was above any law. According to sources close to the committee that drafted it, the outline goes much further than Emperor Haile Selassie apparently envisaged in March when he ordered revisions in the present constitution to establish a constitutional monarchy for Ethiopia.

The Emperor would no longer appoint, or even nominate, the premier, who would be elected to a four-year term by a bicameral parliament and directly responsible to that body rather than to him.

Nor would he any longer appoint judges, ministers, or high government officials. He would simply proclaim laws, treaties, amnesties, wars and states of emergency approved or demanded by the Council of Ministers.

A Supreme Court

The Emperor would also cease being the nation's highest one-man court of last resort, known as the Chilot, where he now dispenses justice according to his wisdom and personal disposition rather than the law. Instead, there would be a supreme court with a chief justice elected for life by parliament and an independent judiciary system.

The constitution maintains the Emperor as the symbol of Ethiopian unity and history. The crown would remain attached to the line of Emperor Haile Selassie and the legend that this dates back to Solomon and Sheba of biblical times would be preserved.

One major change in the system of monarchy is that the throne must go to the eldest child, man or woman, and that the Emperor can no longer choose his successor.

Equally radical is the provision that the Ethiopian Coptic Christian Church would now be separated from the state and presumably no longer supported by it. Presently, the church is a key pillar of the monarchy and the political system.

As Turks Set Up New Order Kyrenia Opening Under New Management

By John Saar

KYRENIA, Cyprus, Aug. 11 (UPI).—It was scarcely a usual bank opening, but then Turkish commando Gen. Tuncar Suleiman is a man more accustomed to settling accounts than opening them. He muttered his prepared speech for the television cameras, stabbed clumsily through a red ribbon with a pair of scissors, and declared the Kyrenia branch of the Turkish Agricultural Bank open for business.

He was the only customer. This vacation center on the north coast of Cyprus has been a ghost town since July 20, when Gen. Suleiman's troops and tanks shattered the gate with a full-scale amphibious assault on one of the more popular bathing beaches.

Although it was an ill-managed spectacle, yesterday's bank opening was the first real effort by the Turkish military and civilian authorities to resuscitate Kyrenia. It turned out that the storefront bank had no safe, rubber stamps or any knowledge of exchange rates. The general formally plunked down some Turkish liras to open a unit account and stalked off.

A Turkish civilian official announced that the bank's new premises had been about to open as a travel bureau before the invasion. The Turkish bank, he said,

was leasing the store and the five-story building it belongs to under a new arrangement with the owner, George Phylaktis.

Mr. Phylaktis—like most of the other Greeks who comprise the overwhelming majority of Kyrenia's 7,000 inhabitants—was not available to discuss the negotiations.

Turkish District Officer Ahmed Sami said that Greek Cypriots would be free to return to their homes, farms and businesses "soon." Four hundred were living in a Kyrenia hotel, 250 more were still in their homes and 700 or so were refugees in the nearby mountain village of Bellapais, he explained.

Whatever promises Mr. Sami makes as the chief civil servant for the Kyrenia region, the ubiquitous presence of the armed Turkish soldiers is a more intimidating reality. Although Mr. Sami claims to take orders from no one but Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktash, it appears a questionable assertion. Escorting a group of journalists through Kyrenia and the neighboring villages today, Mr. Sami was frequently held at army roadblocks to await military clearance.

Generally, the Turks are praised for acting with well-disciplined restraint toward the Greek Cypriot population—they have, however, been careless caretakers in Kyrenia. Many of the stores have been looted. And wafting damage is a commonplace.

Two Impressions Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami stated his intention to be forthcoming. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami stated his intention to be forthcoming. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami stated his intention to be forthcoming. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami stated his intention to be forthcoming. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

The fate of Kyrenia's Greek Cypriot citizens is unclear at this time, but Mr. Sami stated his intention to be forthcoming. "We want them to come back. We are doing our best to establish trust between the two sections of the community and we hope this will be achieved in a matter of weeks."

Mr. Sami's guided tour left two strong impressions—first, of the striking natural beauty of Kyrenia and its satellite villages, which have enticed 4,400 foreigners to settle there—and, second, of the intensity of the fighting which drove them and perhaps 13,000 other Greek and Turkish Cypriots from their homes.

Turkey's red flag with the silver crescent flies over the sandstone customs house and Kyrenia plainly under new management. The Turks will inherit very little goodwill from the Greeks who used, to control, through seven-man councils, but they too care to protect their new acquisition during the fighting. The town and harbor are basically undamaged except for a few shell holes.

While long-term Turkish plans for Kyrenia are unclear, a determination to get the town functioning again is obvious. The shops are due to open tomorrow with the Greek and Turkish proprietors to receive special permission for restocking runs. Nicosia, More banks will open in complete with the Turkish Agricultural Bank next week. Electricity and water services are 9 percent restored with work in the outlying areas going upward ahead according to Mr. Sami.

Increased Ties Turkish currency is now generally used in Kyrenia and plan under consideration will increase the ties with Turkey. Telephone postal and telegraph services to Turkey are to be improved as a plan to relay Turkey's state-run television service to northern Cyprus is in the works.

"Kyrenia," Mr. Sami said in an interview, "will again enjoy its good old days." To that end, a 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Mr. Sami will preside over a newly constituted town council of two Turkish and two Greek councilors in which he will have the deciding vote.

Luxembourg Holds Two in Drug Case

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—A young Asian couple from Hong Kong were in prison here after more than 20 pounds of pure heroin was found in their suitcases at Luxembourg airport, customs officials said Friday.

Customs officers checking the baggage of the young man and woman found more than 400 sachets of heroin in false bottoms of their suitcases. The couple had arrived from Frankfurt, the officials said, and it is believed that the drug was for sale in Europe.

Public Mood in W. Germany Responds to Schmidt Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The shift in West Germany's leadership less than three months ago has produced a notable change in the country's mood.

"The German public loves a strong authority figure," a high Foreign Ministry official said the other day in reference to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a leader with a reputation for pragmatism, who took over in May from Willy Brandt.

Last spring, public opinion polls were giving the Brandt-Schmidt party, the Social Democrats, the support of only 34 percent of the voters.

Now, the Allensbach Institute

polls 2,000 voters and found 41 percent who would vote for the Social Democrats if there were an election. The trend seems to be back toward the 45.9 percent victory that put the party in position to form a six-party coalition with the Free Democrats in November, 1972.

Before Mr. Brandt resigned, disheartened, in the wake of the discovery of an East German spy in his office, his government had been telling voters to think about long-term, controversial social reforms for the good of society generations in the future.

Mr. Schmidt's message has been: Do what is possible and affordable now, and, above all, be realistic.

Mr. Schmidt, who has not fundamentally altered the Brandt cabinet lineup, has apparently assuaged the national mood of anxiety and worry about inflation, possible unemployment and lack of direction from the top that was threatening to undermine the election victory of 1972 and was strengthening the opposition Christian Democrats.

Much of the new mood has resulted from a change of personal leadership style. Mr. Schmidt is regarded as more aggressive and impatient than his predecessor, who in his last year in office seemed to run the government more like a philosophical debating society.

Schmidt runs the government like an officer, a subordinate in the Foreign Ministry says. "He wants clear decisions and no nonsense. And he is well informed. He asks penetrating questions that show he reads and understands thoroughly all the most important foreign policy problems."

In foreign policy, Mr. Schmidt's program was officially described in May as one of "continuity and consolidation." His predecessor's "Eastern policies" of opening relations with the Communist bloc appear to be in a static phase, although the Chancellor expects to go to Moscow in October.

But his interests and his long friendship with people like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger lead him to look toward the West.

A diplomat said of the Schmidt accession: "The great problem Germany has had in emerging

from impotence on the world scene has been the difficulty of finding a leader who could exercise the country's real economic might without giving the impression of arrogance."

Mr. Schmidt does not worry too much about that, people close to him say, and besides, he is now in the position of having another friend who understands him well, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the President of France.

The Schmidt government's priorities so far have been in domestic policy. Several projects of the Brandt platform have been dropped until at least 1976.

But to keep the left wing of the Social Democratic party satisfied, an already advanced project to increase the workers' voice in the management of big companies is to be pressed through the legislature this fall, according to government insiders.

But West Germany's main worry at the moment is the economy. To head off a possible recession, a \$5.2-billion tax cut, nearly a billion dollars more than the government wanted.

Bomb in Ulster Brings Down Aqueduct on Main Rail Line

BELFAST, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Extremists blew up an aqueduct near the border this morning, blocking the main rail link between Dublin and Belfast for the third time in less than a week, the army said.

In Newcastle, a police roadblock intercepted a car loaded with explosives.

An army spokesman said a bomb dumped portions of an aqueduct on the Belfast-Dublin line about two miles from the border with the Irish Republic, forcing a temporary suspension of rail services.

In the last six days, extremists have caused two similar closures by hijacking trains and wiring them with bombs.

Girl Is Hostage Police said the bomb-laden car was being driven to Newcastle, 30 miles south of Belfast, early today by a man whose girl friend was being held hostage by three gunmen.

When stopped at the roadblock, he told officers of the bomb inside his car and a bomb-disposal expert defused it. His girl friend was later released unharmed, police said.

The driver told police the gunmen stopped his car and, after loading it with 200 pounds of explosives, threatened to kill the girl unless he drove it to a hotel in Newcastle.

Murder by Protestants In County Tyrone, police said they were still searching for clues in the assassination of a Catholic county councillor. The body of the official, Patrick Kelly, 33, was found floating in a lake yesterday.

British Police Seize \$3 Million in Drugs

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Police Friday seized \$3 million (\$7.2 million) worth of marijuana shipped from Pakistan to an Arab embassy in London, a police spokesman said.

He said that almost three tons of the narcotic were involved in the seizure at the Liverpool docks. The spokesman said that the marijuana, packed in cases of coral ornaments loaded at Karachi, was addressed to the United Arab Emirates' embassy in London, but that no one claimed the shipment.

Lisbon Backs Guinea in UN

(Continued from Page 1) pendence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) would take over the running of the colony of 600,000 persons after it received independence.

But the statement made no mention of the offshore Cape Verde Islands or their future. Lisbon reportedly wants a referendum to be held on the islands, which have a population of 250,000, before deciding on an independence formula.

The colonial wars which went on for more than a decade were a major reason for the April coup which ousted the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano.

PAIGC began its fight for independence in 1961. It gained the approval of the new Portuguese government as Guinea-Bissau's abject political force with a program of social-welfare services in the areas of Portuguese Guinea which it controls.

Government and diplomatic sources in Lisbon said the PAIGC had agreed that some of the 25,000 Portuguese troops stationed in the colony could remain after independence.

Uganda Again Talks Of Invading Tanzania

NAIROBI, Aug. 11 (AP).—Uganda again warned Friday that it may invade neighboring Tanzania in view of what a military spokesman described as "a buildup of Tanzanian and Zambian troops." Radio Uganda said.

The spokesman said that Tanzanian "spies" captured by Ugandan forces had said that Zambia and Tanzania had reinforced their border with the intention of invading Uganda. A similar invasion threat was made and withdrawn by Uganda late last month.



A ROYAL LOOK—Queen Elizabeth peers through the search periscope of the 7,500-ton British Polaris submarine HMS Resolution during a dummy-missile-firing demonstration. She visited the Clyde submarine base at Faslane, Scotland, last week.

Soviet Commentators Defend Nixon, Criticize U.S. Media

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (UPI).—In its first detailed explanation to the Russian people of the fall of President Nixon, the Soviet leadership last night portrayed him as the victim of partisan politics, the economic situation in America and the malicious propaganda of the "mass media."

In a special hour-long program, the background of President Nixon's resignation was analyzed on Moscow television by Valentin Zorin, a television commentator, and Leonid Zamyatin, director-general of the official news agency Tass. Mr. Zamyatin holds ministerial rank in the Soviet government.

At no point did the two speakers suggest that Mr. Nixon himself had done anything to contribute to his removal from office. Although there were frequent references to "the so-called Watergate affair," the meaning of the word "Watergate" remained unexplained to the Soviet public.

No reports have mentioned the burglary at Democratic party headquarters, the subsequent cover-up, Mr. Nixon's income tax difficulties or anything about the President's conduct.

Brezhnev Praised At the same time, the television program spoke of the effective work done toward world peace by Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist party, explicitly defending him from possible charges that he was wrong to involve himself with President Nixon.

"I would like to emphasize,"

Mr. Zamyatin said, "that the impulse for this affair came after the Democratic party suffered defeat. It (Watergate) was, in fact, used as the chief weapon in the internal struggle and was given the color of a conflict between the executive, in the person of the President, and the legislative power, represented by the Congress."

Mr. Zamyatin asserted that the struggle became especially intense because, although the President was a Republican, the Congress was overwhelmingly Democratic and seeking issues for use in its midterm election and for the next presidential election.

Mr. Zorin then said that a public opinion poll had shown that, for 87 percent of Americans, "interparty squabbling" was not important compared to severe economic problems.

At that point, Mr. Zamyatin interjected the view that most of the trouble had been caused by the American "mass media."

Brainwashing Charged "I was recently in the United States as a member of a Soviet parliamentary delegation," Mr. Zamyatin said, "and we had an opportunity to observe all the emotional heat that was created around the President and around the media attack through the mass information media."

"A very definite brainwashing of public opinion was taking place," he said, "both on radio and television, and it certainly was not in favor of President Nixon."

News Analysis

Europe Favors Low-Key U.S. Foreign Policy

By Don Cook

AUG. 11.—President Nixon taken over at the White House at a time when a crowd-key American foreign policy was more welcome in Europe than in the United States. If the President decides to continue his foreign policy, it will be a relief to the Europeans. Above all, the government will be most effective in the next few months. The performance of the government, and Mr. Nixon's stay in office, in foreign affairs, is no issue or project.

which require any urgent attention. At the same time, there are three areas in which the President can move fairly soon to show his hand in foreign policy. He can use his considerable influence with Congress and the European community to get a foreign trade act on the statute books. Then the long-prepared and long-overdue round of world trade negotiations can get under way.

Second, he can use his congressional influence to cool down the recurring demands for big cuts in American forces stationed in Europe and reassure America's North Atlantic Treaty allies that

come what may in inflation, balance-of-payments problems or political difficulties, the U.S. commitment to the defense of Europe will continue unimpaired. Finally, Mr. Ford will shortly have formal letters of resignation from every American ambassador. This is a fixed procedure because ambassadors are the personal representatives of Presidents. A President is then free to keep or to drop any ambassador.

Mr. Ford thus has an opportunity to drop a host of Nixon campaign contributors from diplomatic payrolls and do something about the standards of American ambassadors. In Western Europe, there are only two career diplomats in top ambassadorial posts—Ambassador Joseph Greenwalt, who represents the United States at the European Common Market in Brussels, and Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand in Bonn. Every other ambassador in Western Europe is a political appointee of President Nixon. Most of their hefty campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon are part of the public record.

Nothing would be more welcome as far as most governments in Europe are concerned than an improvement in the caliber of American ambassadors and an improvement in the professionalism of the American career Foreign Service.

Finally, the Europeans will not be overly disturbed if President Ford takes a somewhat more relaxed view of the diplomatic problems of détente. Everybody is in favor of détente, but the last period of Mr. Nixon's administration produced a widening difference between the United States and Europe about the speed and enthusiasm with which détente must be pursued.

In substance, the Europeans have found Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overly anxious for results and "progress" while the tendency on this side of the Atlantic has been to treat détente as a long, slow and constant process.

Nobody wants or expects East-West relations to go into a dramatic reversal, but at the same time there has been a strong feeling in Europe that Western concessions in the interests of détente have been fairly substantial up to now and a period of slower diplomacy and less haste and urgency is now desirable.

If President Ford winds up taking this view, he will certainly find support in Europe. There is no need for him to rush to Moscow any more than there is any need for him to rush to London, Paris or Bonn to get acquainted.

Los Angeles Times

Raul Castro Says Cuba Might Talk To U.S. on Ties

LIMA, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro said Friday that Cuba is willing to open talks on re-establishing diplomatic relations with the United States when the "unjust economic blockade" against the Communist island country is lifted.

Mr. Castro, whose brother Fidel is Cuba's premier, arrived in Peru two weeks ago for an official visit. He returned to Lima Friday for a tour of Peru's Amazon Valley, where oil exploration is in progress.

Asked if his government might re-establish relations with the United States, Mr. Castro replied: "You'll have to ask Comrade Fidel, because I'm not going to answer that. The only thing I can say is that we are willing to sit down and talk to the United States when they lift the unjust economic blockade of Cuba."

He said the blockade, which he called a criminal act, means a lot to Cuba. "It's like pollution; you can't see it but you feel it. It's been 15 years now, and the economic results are felt, that's undeniable."

Libya to Deliver Hijackers to PLO

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (AP).—Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi has ordered charges dismissed against four Palestinian guerrillas held in Libya since they hijacked and blew up a Japanese airliner last year, the pro-guerrilla Beirut newspaper, Al-Moharrer, reported Friday.

It said that Col. Qaddafi also decided to hand the hijackers, reportedly including a member of the Japanese Red Army, to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the overall leadership of the guerrilla movement.

A PLO delegation has already left for Tripoli to take the hijackers to an undisclosed Arab country other than Egypt, the paper said.



RETIRED—A worker at Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London dismantles the figure of Richard Nixon, moving it from hall of statesmen into storage.

Ford Meets Cabinet Aides, GOP Congressional Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the countries that Mr. Ford wrote to were the Soviet Union and China. But, again emphasizing the newness of the administration, Mr. Ford was unsure to whom in those countries the letters were addressed.

Further underscoring Mr. Ford's desire to let the world know that there will be no change in foreign policy, Mr. Kissinger and his top aides met at the State Department yesterday with more than 60 ambassadors from African, Asian and European nations.

On Friday, he and Mr. Ford saw ambassadors from 57 other nations at the White House.

Mr. Ford said he did not expect the new President to make any trips, either overseas or around the country—in the near future.

"He feels the most pressing problems to be solved are here in the White House and in Washington," he said.

After morning meetings yesterday with the Cabinet and the National Security Council, he spent the rest of the day conferring with his transitional staff.

He also named his long-time friend and congressional associate John Marsh Jr. as a presidential counselor with Cabinet rank. Mr. Marsh, a former four-term Democratic congressman from Virginia, served as liaison for defense and national security affairs when Mr. Ford was Vice President.

The President designated Donald Rumsfeld, ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as coordinator of his four-man transition team. Others on the team are Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, who is in charge of federal agencies and Cabinet-level departments, and former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, who heads the reshaping of the White House staff and the talent search.

Mr. Ford said the transition team's job is to shape the operation of the government and the White House to fit President Ford's own work habits.

Emphasizing the transitional nature of the White House staff, Mr. Ford clarified his own position. He said he was on leave from his job as Washington bureau chief for the Detroit News at Mr. Ford's request, and any decision as to whether he will be the permanent presidential press secretary will be made later.

Indeed, he is so new on the job that he slipped twice and ascribed actions to "President Nixon" instead of President Ford.

Mr. Ford said the President's address to a joint session of Congress tomorrow night will be short—about 15 or 20 minutes—and its theme will be unity and the drawing of the country together.

Seeks Continuity
Mr. Ford feels that this is a major problem facing the first days of his administration. He told the Cabinet, Mr. Ford reported, that he wants continuity and stability in government.

"I believe that is what the country wants," he quoted President Ford as saying.

No one at the Cabinet meeting mentioned the Friday announcement by General Motors

In Seclusion at San Clemente

Nixon Resumes Private Life in California

By Bradley Graham

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 11 (UPI).—Out of the public arena and home at last, former President Nixon has secluded himself in his villa, La Casa Pacifica, offering little hint of how he plans to restructure his life.

Florists' trucks carrying "welcome home" bouquets from area residents passed in and out of the fenced and guarded compound this weekend. Several aides, saying they will stay with the former President as long as they are needed, shuttled back and forth.

But activity was kept to a minimum, and the Nixon family was reported to be recovering from the ordeal of the Watergate scandal and his resignation as 27th President of the United States on Friday.

The aides say they are unsure of what the former chief executive is thinking and what his next moves will be. "I don't even know what questions to ask him," a top aide said.

The customary trappings of presidential power already have begun to disappear. In sharp contrast to previous trips, for instance, the press corps is operating without an established headquarters, briefing room or special communications facilities.

Acquainted to staying at one or two specific places here, reporters now are on their own to find rooms in tourist-frequented oceanfront communities.

Press Barred
For the first time since Mr. Nixon bought the San Clemente retreat, the press was barred from covering his arrival within the fences.

Now, when one calls the formerly efficient Western White House switchboard, it either rings busy or goes unanswered. "We are very private people today," Diane Sawyer, an aide to spokesman Ronald Ziegler, told a reporter who managed to reach the Nixon home through the White House switchboard in Washington.

The residents of this relaxed, affluent community nestled along the California shoreline gave Mr. Nixon an enthusiastic welcome Friday. Should the ex-President decide to reside here, the people of San Clemente seem to feel no reservations about accepting him as a permanent resident.

Orange County, which includes San Clemente, voted heavily for Mr. Nixon in 1968 and 1972. Los Angeles executives and retired naval officers number high among its citizenry, forming the base of Republican strength here.

"Orange County has been a frontier," explained San Clemente Mayor Thomas O'Keefe. "It is made up largely of people who have set out to make their own fortunes, people who believe in freedom of opportunity and independence."

"This town would accept him. There would be no problem," said the local Democratic Club's president, Gregory Joannidi.

Although Mr. Nixon used to spend five or six weeks a year at San Clemente, a town official estimated that fewer than 200 residents have ever seen him.

In the years of his residence as President, he only went downtown twice—once to buy a beach ball and once to buy candy.

As much as they expect the former President to become a friendly neighbor, the people of San Clemente still regard him as a recluse.

Difficult Question
Mr. Nixon's resignation has posed a difficult question for town officials, who are now uncertain how much of the annual \$239,292 federal grant to strengthen the local police force for Mr. Nixon's protection will be forthcoming following his resignation.

Since Mr. Nixon purchased San Clemente 1 1/2 years ago, the town has used most of the funds to add eight policemen to its force. Local and federal officials reportedly met this weekend to discuss enforcement procedures for the future and federal grants to sustain them.

San Clemente's acting police chief, Mel Porter, said he anticipated no change in the near

future in the level of Mr. Nixon's protection. If anything, he said, he expects it to become an increasingly local burden.

Members of the town's Republican Club shared the nation's shock and disappointment over Mr. Nixon's confession last week that he had authorized the cover-up of the Watergate break-in six days after it had occurred.

"The people of San Clemente felt very let down," former mayor Cliff Myers, a Republican, said. But other townspeople said that Mr. Nixon's presence should in no way taint the community. Emil Radice, executive manager of the Chamber of Commerce, said area businessmen "a long time ago" decided to move away from promoting the city as "the home of the Western White House," recognizing that such promotion would be good only during the ex-President's tenure.

Library Still Backed
SAN DIEGO, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A group of Mr. Nixon's wealthy backers have informed him that they would go forward with an ambitious plan, put aside during the Watergate scandals, to build a library that will be a memorial to his "historic achievements."

The library and museum, for which four California sites are under consideration, would cost \$5 million or more.

The decision of the Richard M. Nixon Foundation was conveyed to the former President at San Clemente by Robert Finch, a former member of his cabinet and former White House adviser. Mr. Finch is on the foundation's seven-member executive board, which is headed by Leonard Firestone, U.S. ambassador to Belgium.

Ford Consults GOP Leaders On Choice of Vice-President

(Continued from Page 1)

could have been weighed. By one widely published account, Mr. Nixon chose Mr. Ford largely on the advice of Mr. Laird.

Mr. Laird, the secretary of defense in the first Nixon term and a member of the House before that, has been mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility himself. But he let it be known all last week that he thinks the job should go to Mr. Rockefeller, the former New York governor, who again was the central figure in speculation and sparring among Republican politicians.

Central Figure
Mr. Rockefeller canceled a long-scheduled news conference in Bangor, Maine, Friday to avoid adding to the speculation.

But at a Maine Republican fundraising dinner, he was introduced as "soon-to-be Vice-President Rockefeller" by Stanley Tupper, a former representative who knew Mr. Ford in the House.

Conservative Republicans in Congress, led by Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, have rallied behind Sen. Goldwater as a means of countering the Rockefeller boomlet.

Yet it has also become clear that Mr. Rockefeller, if chosen, would face no serious political resistance from the conservatives. Clarke Reed of Mississippi, the influential leader of the Republican State Chairmen in the South, has pronounced Mr. Rockefeller "acceptable," and Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina said that he could approve the New Yorker.

Officials Reportedly Refused Tell Nixon to Quit Office

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Aides of Richard Nixon reportedly refused to attempt to argue him out of office, believing that the decision was his own. They would regret it for the rest of his life.

Top staff members "ingested his resignation as a week ago, foreseeing that it would follow last week's disclosure of the June 17, Watergate tapes."

According to a leading part in the events of the last 10 days, one wanted to do anything but simply state the resignation.

One felt he should try to persuade President into it, the said.

Solemn Approval
The result, Mr. Nixon's decision to leave the presidency was met with solemn approval by staff. Only members of the immediate family had pleaded with him to stay on, this said.

Two principal aides who were expected to resign were James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's lawyer, and Patrick Buchanan, a special assistant and writer.

Mr. St. Clair reportedly counseled Mr. Nixon that his refusal to leave could have a crippling effect on the new administration.

Mr. Buchanan, who was expected to resign, reportedly said that his refusal to leave could have a crippling effect on the new administration.

Mr. Nixon reportedly made his Wednesday night in the White House residence after an annual give-and-take session is family.

At that time some aides were sending that, since he had signed earlier—as they had suggested—he should wait two or three more minutes until the "fire storm," as he had said, would pass.

Mr. Nixon passed word that he would do it the next day, he said.

As just as well, the aide noted. "It would have been 10 to go on any longer. Everyone in Congress was and was forming deathwatch at the White House."

beginning of the end came Aug. 2, when Gen. Haig

Mr. Nixon reportedly made his Wednesday night in the White House residence after an annual give-and-take session is family.

At that time some aides were sending that, since he had signed earlier—as they had suggested—he should wait two or three more minutes until the "fire storm," as he had said, would pass.

Officials Reportedly Refused Tell Nixon to Quit Office

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Aides of Richard Nixon reportedly refused to attempt to argue him out of office, believing that the decision was his own. They would regret it for the rest of his life.

Top staff members "ingested his resignation as a week ago, foreseeing that it would follow last week's disclosure of the June 17, Watergate tapes."

According to a leading part in the events of the last 10 days, one wanted to do anything but simply state the resignation.

One felt he should try to persuade President into it, the said.

Solemn Approval
The result, Mr. Nixon's decision to leave the presidency was met with solemn approval by staff. Only members of the immediate family had pleaded with him to stay on, this said.

Two principal aides who were expected to resign were James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's lawyer, and Patrick Buchanan, a special assistant and writer.

Mr. St. Clair reportedly counseled Mr. Nixon that his refusal to leave could have a crippling effect on the new administration.

Mr. Buchanan, who was expected to resign, reportedly said that his refusal to leave could have a crippling effect on the new administration.

Mr. Nixon reportedly made his Wednesday night in the White House residence after an annual give-and-take session is family.

At that time some aides were sending that, since he had signed earlier—as they had suggested—he should wait two or three more minutes until the "fire storm," as he had said, would pass.

Mr. Nixon passed word that he would do it the next day, he said.

As just as well, the aide noted. "It would have been 10 to go on any longer. Everyone in Congress was and was forming deathwatch at the White House."

beginning of the end came Aug. 2, when Gen. Haig

Mr. Nixon reportedly made his Wednesday night in the White House residence after an annual give-and-take session is family.

Haig Says 79% Think Nixon Did Right in Quitting

By Don Cook

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI).—A majority—79 per cent—of Americans believes Richard Nixon did the right thing in resigning, according to a Gallup Poll conducted for Newsweek magazine last week.

The poll showed, as against 21 per cent, that 79 per cent of Americans believe Mr. Nixon did the right thing in resigning.

The poll also indicated that six suggested vice-presidential candidates, Arizona's Sen. Goldwater and former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller were the favorites.

Preferences were Sen. Goldwater, 23 per cent; Gov. Rockefeller, 19 per cent; California Gov. Reagan, 12 per cent; Sen. D. Baker, 10 per cent; Sen. J. Eastland, 8 per cent; Sen. J. Carter, 7 per cent; Sen. J. Edwards, 6 per cent; Sen. J. Ford, 5 per cent; Sen. J. Gale, 4 per cent; Sen. J. Harris, 3 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 2 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wright, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Young, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Zerk, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Holloman, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Johnston, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Long, 1 per cent; Sen. J. McNamara, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Miller, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Mitchell, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Murray, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Nease, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Pickens, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Roberts, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Sullivan, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Tamm, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Thurmond, 1 per cent; Sen. J. Wadsworth, 1 per

Obituaries

Theodore R. McKeldin Sr., 73, former Maryland Governor

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 (AP)—Theodore R. McKeldin Sr., 73, a vigorous early opponent of racial discrimination, died yesterday at his home.

Doctors reported Mr. McKeldin suffering from cancer of the liver. He had been released from Johns Hopkins Hospital three weeks earlier.

McKeldin, a native of Baltimore, was one of 11 children, son of a policeman. He wanted to be a clergyman but was told by lack of money to go to law school.

He took a job as an office boy at 13 and later went to school. He was graduated from the University of Maryland School in 1925 and entered law a few years later.

McKeldin was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1943. He was re-elected in 1946 and 1950 and was elected for a second four-year term in 1954. Nine years later, he was elected mayor of Baltimore.

Death Sentence

During his eight years as mayor, Mr. McKeldin commuted 10 death sentences. "I would err on the side of mercy to a mistake justice," he said.

He fought against segregation, was governor and as mayor, ordered integration of schools, beaches and parks, threw a Baltimore Transit Co. bus black bus and trolley operator, appointed the first black

José Miro Cardona

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11 (UPI)—José Miro Cardona, 71, the first premier of Fidel Castro's revolutionary government in Cuba, who later helped organize the Bay of Pigs invasion, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Miro Cardona was also Cuban ambassador to Spain from 1959 to 1960 but resigned to become president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami.

A law professor at the University of Puerto Rico at the time of his death, Mr. Miro Cardona went into self-imposed exile when his relationship with the Castro government soured.

He was one of the organizers of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba on April 19, 1961, and, when it failed, worked with the Kennedy administration in the exchange of medicines for those taken prisoner in the operation.

Princess Fusako

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Former Princess Fusako Kikuchi, 44, seventh daughter of Emperor Meiji (1867-1912), died at the Imperial Palace Hospital today, the Imperial household said.

Howie Pollet

HOUSTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Howie Pollet, 53, pitching ace for the 1946 World Series champion St. Louis Cardinals, died Tuesday. His big-league career spanned 14 seasons, mostly with the Cards.

Charles F. Hall

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (AP)—Charles F. Hall, 66, the mayor of Miami Beach who was official host of both 1972 national political conventions, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Rain Falls in U.S. Grain Belt, Raising Hopes for Soybeans

By James P. Sterba

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Badly needed rains blanketed sections of the drought-stricken Midwest grain belt this weekend, easing crop deterioration and raising hopes that a large part of the nation's withered soybean crop can be salvaged.

Farmers who for two months watched their corn crops damaged irreparably by hot, dry winds said, however, that steady rainfall combined with cooler temperatures must continue for the next few weeks to revive crops and pasture not already too far gone.

Shriveled cornstalks, stunted soybean plants and parched pasture land cover large areas in a region from North Dakota to Texas and from Ohio to Colorado. The weekend rains, like the drought itself, occurred in spotty patterns, not touching some parched areas. The accompanying humid air, cloudy skies and cooler temperatures, however, did stave off further crop damage, at least temporarily, according to some state agriculture officials.

The effects of the drought are believed to be more severe than thought previously. Despite the weekend rains, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is expected to lower for the second time its estimate of the fall corn harvest in a crop report to be issued tomorrow.

Hopes Erased

Hopes that bumper yields would stem the inflationary rise of food prices have all but been erased. Federal agriculture officials continue to caution against "alarmist reports," however, saying the drought's overall effect is serious but by no means "disastrous."

Damage is spotty, they say, with



ALL BEAT—Exhausted drummer skumps over his bass drum in Detroit last week, after he and other members of the Polish drum and bugle corps gave a free concert to help publicize a musical festival.

Ford Seeking a New Approach To Determining Budget Cuts

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—President Ford has told top assistants that he wants to try a new approach to an old problem that both he and former President Nixon believe is one of the most urgent facing the nation—requiring government expenditures in the interests of combating inflation.

What would be new would not be the amount to be cut from the budget, but the method of deciding where the cuts are to be made.

Mr. Ford would like to select the programs for reduction in cooperation with Congress, or some of its key committees, from the outset of the budget-cutting process.

Under the normal procedure, both Congress and the White House would have a say in any

budget reductions, but the President would first propose his comprehensive list of budgetary actions, and then Congress would act on them.

At his meeting Friday with the government's top economic policymakers, his first meeting as President on substantive policy issues, Mr. Ford asked for memos on how he should go about the budget-cutting process.

The memos, due tomorrow morning, are supposed to deal with how to bring Congress into the spending-reduction process at an early stage.

At the 75-minute meeting with the economic policy group, it was also decided that the Ford administration would ask Congress to sustain Mr. Nixon's last veto, which was on a budget matter.

Nixon Veto

Mr. Nixon, a few hours before his speech on Thursday night announcing his resignation, vetoed a \$13.5-billion appropriations bill providing funds for the Environmental Protection Agency, and for consumer-protection and rural-assistance programs. Mr. Nixon said the measure exceeded his budget of last January by \$540 million. Members of the Senate have quoted a considerably smaller figure for the increase, \$28 million.

A participant at the economic meeting on Friday said that the feeling in the group was so strong that the Ford administration must move forward with budgetary restraint that there was never any serious discussion of any course other than asking Congress to sustain the veto.

The broader problem of how to work out budget reductions with Congress is complicated by the creation, within recent weeks, of a new congressional structure to deal with the budget, complete with new committees in both the House and Senate.

Alternatives Discussed

Mr. Ford and his advisers discussed, at their Friday meeting, the possibility that, if they were not able to work out a system that would bring Congress into the budget-cutting decisions from the start, they might devise a list of reductions of their own to be presented to Congress, or alternatively, work out a policy of simply trying to cut as they go along, without presenting any comprehensive program to Congress.

The issue of just how large the overall budget reductions should be did not receive any detailed consideration.

The reason is that the government's economists are still working out their new internal economic forecasts for the year, based on the new figures for the nation's total output—the gross national product—in the April-June quarter.

The Commerce Department's experts recently made some extraordinary large revisions in earlier economic statistics as part of their estimate of the second-quarter GNP.

Depending on whether there is a large change in the government's economic forecast for the year, the Nixon administration's objective of a \$5-billion reduction in the \$305-billion federal budget for the 1975 fiscal year, which began July 1, might also be revised.

Semiparalyzed Man In 100-Mile Swim

CAHAIS, France, Aug. 11 (AP)—Guy Noel, a 29-year-old polio victim paralyzed in both legs, completed an epic 100-mile swim along the French Channel coast from Dieppe to Calais yesterday, and was promptly hospitalized with cuts and bruises he suffered in being thrown against rocks by the rough seas.

Mr. Noel set out from Dieppe on Aug. 4 and swam in stages along the coast in increasingly bad weather. Swimming without an escort boat, using only his arms, he was buoyed Friday and yesterday by gas-filled rafts and waves of more than six feet.

Grand Rapids Tells a Lot About Ford—And Vice Versa

By William K. Stevens

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 11 (UPI)—Out the phrases rolled, crackling imperfectly from behind the 12-inch screen of the television set amid the stacks of paper and the accounting machines in the offices of the Ford Paint and Varnish Co., a concern run by a brother of the President of the United States.

"Truth is the glue that holds government together," said the newly inaugurated President, and, "Honesty is always the best policy in the end." And "Let us restore the Golden Rule to our political processes."

Copybook maxims, bland clichés in some times and some places, but not at this juncture of history, to many Americans, and especially not in this city, where old-fashioned virtues not only survive, but prevail.

When the new President's words died away, Debbie Urban, an office worker, cradled her chin on her interlaced fingers and sighed pleasantly. Nothing more ostentatious than that. That is mostly the way Dutch-dominated Grand Rapids—where to be demonstrative and flamboyant is commonly frowned upon—generally reacted to the accession of its most famous son.

Here and there a small smile as a citizen picked up a newspaper that told the story. Little parteries before television sets. Quiet pride not only in the rise of the hometown boy, but also satisfaction that, through him, the style and values of Grand Rapids seemed to have become so welcome, so central, so refreshing to the national life.

Grand Rapids tells much about President Ford, and vice versa. Not long ago, an old acquaintance of the new President mentioned the fact that many people, reacting to Mr. Ford's blandness, assumed that he wasn't too bright.

Not so, said the acquaintance, "Jerry fools you," he said. "That's just the way people come on around here."

And U.S. Rep. Richard Vander Veen, who last February shattered a 64-year string of Republican victories by winning the special election to fill Mr. Ford's former seat in Congress, says simply that "being sharp" is not particularly regarded as a virtue in these parts. Honesty and straightforwardness, he said, are more important.

It is a set of values that for many Americans seems to have taken on a new urgency and meaning when viewed against the background of events that led up to Richard Nixon's downfall and Mr. Ford's elevation to the presidency.

What might be called the Grand Rapids view of the world is rooted in the austere Calvinist religion of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The nation's biggest concentration of Dutch-Hollanders—as they call themselves—lives in and around this city of 197,000 persons, the second-largest in Michigan, set in rolling hills in the

southwestern part of the state 25 miles inland from Lake Michigan.

Here along the banks of the Grand River, it is the Dutch who set the moral and political tone. It is true that Italians, Russians, Latvians, Germans, Poles, Czechs and blacks form a diverse ethnic mixture.

Working first in the furniture factories for which Grand Rapids was famous, and then in the auto plants, once the furniture companies moved south in search of cheaper labor, the ethnics and the blacks formed, in political terms, a traditional Democratic minority.

Unique Republicanism

It was the Hollanders whose austere, undemonstrative, straight-arrow view of life has dominated public affairs, nourishing and strengthening an ordinary Middle Western conservatism into a unique substrain of orthodox Republicanism that sustained Mr. Ford unflinchingly during his quarter of a century in Congress.

Neither the Christian Reformed Church is probably the single most influential institution in the area, and it is from this wellspring that the emphasis on honesty, straight dealing and Christian charity springs. "It's great to be a Christian," is not a rare bumper sticker here.

Nor is it unusual to encounter on the red-bricked Monroe Street Mall in downtown Grand Rapids a man like 66-year-old Edward Oudersluys. He glanced at President Ford's picture on the front page of the Grand Rapids Press, turned around and announced: "He's the best. With God's help, he'll be all right."

Ford Accession Provides New Vigor to GOP

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Grass-roots Republicans in 15 states, relieved that Watergate and Richard Nixon have left the White House, are full of ideas about what President Ford should do for their party.

In a coast-to-coast sampling conducted by The New York Times after Mr. Nixon's resignation statement Thursday, almost every Republican said something akin to the comment of Harold Jotes, the Maine party chairman, Mr. Nixon's departure, he said, "clears the air like a thunderstorm."

They also agreed, by and large, that the major political issue, when Watergate begins to fade from public consciousness, will be the economy and inflation. The trend of prices, they said, will profoundly affect the outcome of

this fall's congressional elections. Both Robert Hughes, the Republican chairman in Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, and Kent McGough, the Ohio chairman, said that Mr. Ford should move as quickly as possible and as vigorously as possible to try to arrest inflation.

Jerry Roe, the executive secretary of the Michigan party, said that the accession of Mr. Ford, who comes from Grand Rapids, would provide "a dose of adrenalin" to his organization. But he also spoke of the need for action on the economy—"a coming to grips with the issues, a concentration on the business of government"—by Mr. Ford.

But some politicians, particularly Democrats, questioned whether Mr. Ford would be able to make any real impact by election day. "I do not think the economy

will be turned around by November," commented Chalmers Quest, the Texas Democratic chairman, "nor will the country have forgotten the issues of Watergate by that time, nor the failings of Mr. Nixon."

Craig Truax of Pennsylvania, who worked in national campaigns for both Mr. Nixon and William Scranton, said: "The conditions that brought about Watergate remain and must be addressed. As a national entity, the Republican party is on trial: it is going to have to make a total commitment to alter the system of politics and government that made this possible. Unless the Republican party addresses its own internal and public problems, it will go the way of the Whigs."

A number of Republicans, including Mr. Truax, expressed outrage that the regular party structure had been circumvented in 1972 with the establishment of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, out of which the Watergate scandals grew in part.

"It's the folks who have not had political party experience who have done this to the nation," remarked Jean Teel, a long-time party professional in Colorado.

"Party's Incapacities"

One of the party's mavericks, Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, said he considered the party "clerical to becoming totally ineffective." Republican candidates, he declared, "are going to have to rise above the party's incapacities."

But Mrs. Colin Moore, the state's national committeewoman, disagreed with her governor. She commented, "We've been down before, and our death has been celebrated, and we came back."

To at least two states, Republican politicians were so impressed by Mr. Ford's qualities that they expected his mere presence in the White House to boost the party.

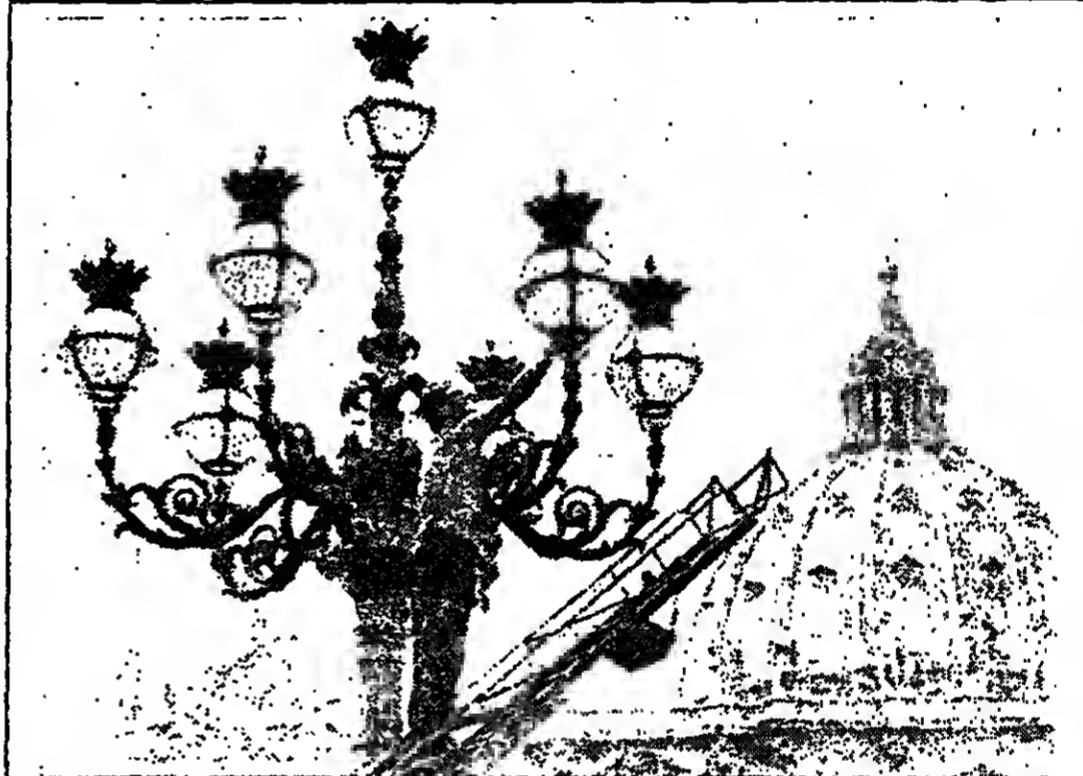
"Jerry Ford will prove so popular as President—with his credibility, simplicity and openness—he will present so fine an image, that the people, who so badly want a leader, will reach out to him," said L. Gov. James Buckley of Michigan.

Otell Pullard, Arkansas national committee chairman, said: "I expect the American people are going to send a message to their congressmen, Republicans and Democrats. The message will be, 'You give this man a chance. They want the prestige of the office of president restored.'"

Should Mr. Ford campaign actively this fall?

Yes, said State Sen. H. L. Richardson of California, a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

"Ford is very popular with Californians and we expect to have him out here campaigning for the next few years," Mr. rep. S. L. Kaplan of Memphis, the Tennessee Republican chairman, said. "I would not recommend he spend any time campaigning in Tennessee. We have never looked to outsiders to tell us how to vote."



SPRUNGING UP—Vatican workman replaces a bulb in one of the lamps in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City. Several of the lamps in St. Peter's Square are being cleaned and painted in preparation for the Catholic Holy Year in 1975.

President's Worth Estimated at \$250,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gerald Ford covers the presidency with a net financial worth of about \$250,000, barely a fourth of the personal wealth his predecessor reported last year.

A financial statement released during Mr. Ford's vice-presidential confirmation hearings last fall listed his net worth, the balance of his assets and liabilities, as \$256,378.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that there had been no significant change in Mr. Ford's personal finances since that statement was prepared as of Sept. 30, 1973.

By contrast, President Richard Nixon's net worth as of May 31, 1973, had been listed as \$888,522—up from the \$307,141 Mr. Nixon had reported at the start of his first term.

Mr. Ford paid \$180,091 in federal income taxes on total earnings of \$375,402 from 1967 through 1972. He was required to make only minor adjustments after the Internal Revenue Service audited his returns for the six-year period.

Mr. Nixon's total income for the years 1969-72 was \$1,125,264 and he paid \$73,850 in income taxes. After investigations by the IRS and a joint congressional panel, deductions for his gift of Nixon papers to the government were disallowed, and Mr. Nixon was billed for back taxes totaling \$432,787.13 plus interest.

President's Pay

Mr. Ford as President receives a \$200,000 annual salary, plus \$50,000 for expenses.

Mr. Ford's wife, Betty, told a reporter last week that the family was "practically going broke" while Mr. Ford was Vice-President because, even though his salary then rose to \$63,500 from \$49,500 as House minority leader, he decided not to accept any money for speeches.

In 1973, the former Michigan congressman's income from speech honorariums had totaled about \$34,000.

The new President's main assets are in real estate—his

brick-and-plaster home in suburban Alexandria, Va., which the financial statement last year valued at \$70,000; a condominium in Vail, Colo., with an estimated value of \$66,000; a two-story house in Mr. Ford's hometown of Grand Rapids, Mich., \$25,000.

The statement also listed Mr. Ford with a one-quarter interest, worth about \$2,000, in a vacation cabin in South Branch Township, Mich.

Furnishings for the residences were valued at \$19,600, and the Ford family's three cars, a jeep and a motorcycle at \$6,725.

Cash Holdings

Mr. Ford and his wife were listed with a total of \$1,282 in bank checking and savings accounts, \$13,570 in securities, \$8,487 in life insurance, cash value, and \$40,414 contributed to a congressional retirement fund.

The securities included \$9,031 in debenture bonds of Ford Paint and Varnish Co., the business that Mr. Ford's father had run; \$2,340 in Central Telephone of Illinois stock, and \$1,299 worth of stock in Stein Roe Farnum Balance Fund.

According to the Sept. 30, 1973, statement, Mr. Ford's total assets were \$261,078 and his total liabilities \$4,700 in loans and bills outstanding, resulting in a net worth of \$256,378.

Mr. Ford's personal finances were carefully examined during his confirmation hearings before the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee.

Senators questioned Mr. Ford about why there was no mortgage outstanding on any of his three homes. This was a contrast with Mr. Nixon's May, 1973, financial statement, which listed \$206,241 in mortgages payable and a \$264,640 loan for his San Clemente, Calif., property.

Mr. Ford said the mortgage on his Grand Rapids house, which he bought in 1950 and had been repaid in recent years, was paid off in 1964, while the mortgage on the Alexandria home, purchased in 1955, was paid off in 1968.

Italian Crash Kills 4

CATANZARO, Italy, Aug. 11 (AP)—Four persons died and a fifth was seriously injured today when their car collided with a passenger train at a crossing near this Calabria town, police reported.

PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS

Wanted: 1000 new manuscripts on all subjects. Expert editing, design, production and marketing—no prior experience. Completed books in 90 days. Low front cover. Two FREE books and literature plus details. (For free info, send 2x6, write or phone Dept. 229)

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.
Jenere, N.Y. 17733 816-337-2858

The GP Quartz Reliability to match its extreme accuracy

The Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch brings you remarkable accuracy: one minute a year. Just as remarkable is its reliability, amply demonstrated by the full series of endurance tests that the GP Quartz passed with success at Switzerland's Neuchâtel Observatory.

GIRARD-PERREGAUX
QUARTZ
Girard-Perregaux SA
2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds
Switzerland

Planes Crash, Die in Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Fourteen persons, including 10 members of one family, died in two separate plane crashes in Minnesota.

The Otter Tail County sheriff's office said that Louis Kuhl, his 4-year-old son, and their 11-year-old daughter, were killed last night in the crash of a twin-engine plane near

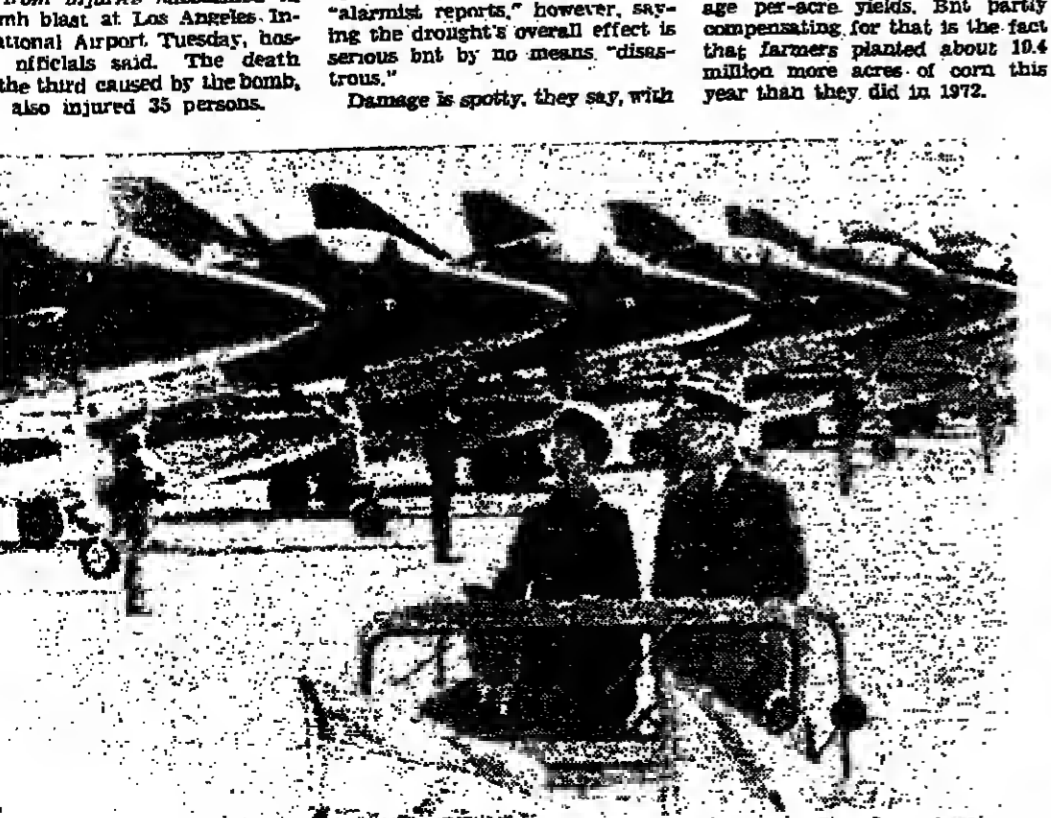
the Kohn family left New York about 4 p.m. for Alexandria, Minn.

he other crash occurred Friday night in a soybean field near Mason, in southern Minnesota. Authorities identified the dead as

Ernest Hill Chase, three months old, the pilot, the plane's co-pilot and the pilot's secretary.

A Bomb Takes 3d Life

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP)—New Zealand died early today from injuries sustained in an air blast at Los Angeles International Airport Tuesday, hospital officials said. The death of the third caused by the bomb, also injured 35 persons.



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Argentine President Isabel Peron, accompanied by the air force chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Hector Luis Fautario, inspects Mirage jet fighters near Buenos Aires on Friday, celebrated as Aeronautics Day in Argentina.

Détente Debate: Focusing On Promises and Dangers

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Last month, following the summit meeting between Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that he expected a national debate on the meaning of security in the nuclear age and on the value and risks of closer ties with the Soviet Union.

In advance of that debate, The New York Times invited four public figures with interest in East-West relations to consider some of the issues.

The participants assumed that the impeachment inquiry might result in Mr. Nixon's departure from office.

The participants were Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the Trilateral Commission, a non-governmental group focusing on common problems of the United States, Japan and Europe, and professor of government at Columbia University; McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and former adviser on national security to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a frequent critic of the administration.

Clifton Daniel, Washington bureau chief of The Times, moderated, assisted by David Binder and Bernard Gwertzman of this bureau.

Mr. Daniel: It seems to me that when we begin talking about security in the nuclear age, to use Secretary Kissinger's phraseology, we eventually come down to one question, and that question is can we trust the Russians?

Sen. Fulbright: I never like to put it as trusting people. It is a matter of recognizing and adjusting the interests of the two countries. Where their interests are in variance with ours, I don't think you can trust them or other governments. The only possibility of making progress is to discover, if possible, areas of mutual interest on which they can agree.

Lack of Interest

To take a simple example, we have had treaties with them in the Antarctic, for example, which it was in our mutual interest to make, and they respected them.

Now if we take the other example, where we attempt to

make them abide by our ideas of morality, or ideology and so on, there is no mutual interest there and you can't trust them to do something in reformation of their own society that they don't want to do.

Sen. Jackson: I think it boils down to the simple fact that if you are to have an agreement with the Soviets, it must be one that is not based on faith as such. I think agreements to be meaningful must be mutually self-enforcing. If one presupposes that we can enter into an agreement with the Soviets in which we are going to rely on their word or their interpretation, I think this is an illusion. I suppose they might say the same things of us. I believe it is important that the agreements that we do have with the Soviets are mutually beneficial so that they can be implemented and carried out to the satisfaction of both countries.

Mr. Brzezinski: If you ask whether we can trust the Russians, it sort of begs the question. Trust them about what? I think we can trust the Russians to promote their national interests as they best see fit, as I think we try to do also.

What bothers me about the problem of American-Soviet relations is that I see in the Soviet attitude the curious combination of ideological residue and recently awakened great-power nationalism, the combination of which may make the Soviet Union an insufficiently constructed

live partner in dealing with the new global problems that are becoming central.

Global Problems

Indeed, in some respects, I consider the debate about détente a bit anachronistic because it focuses on a power relationship which is important and critical but which, in many ways, deals with the very traditional aspects of international politics. We are very rapidly being thrust into a world in which, for the first time, global problems are becoming central.

What makes me uneasy about the Soviet attitude is that the Soviet Union, in many ways, much less than the United States, does not have a global perspective. It has a rather narrow vision of its interests. There is much less of a willingness to respond to the new global problems that impose themselves on us.

The longer-range threat is not Soviet domination, because I don't think the Soviets are strong enough to impose it on anyone—there would be chaos to which the Soviets would be able to make a very major contribution.

Mr. Daniel: Since you mentioned détente—it was bound to come up very early in the discussion—you have said that there is no alternative to détente. What do you mean by "détente"?

Mr. Brzezinski: When I said there was no alternative to dé-

tente, I mean as a matter of deliberate policy there is no alternative but for both sides to try to stabilize the relationship, to try to upset the competitive aspects of their relations with more cooperative aspects. But within that context there are different kinds of détente that we can have.

Too Limited

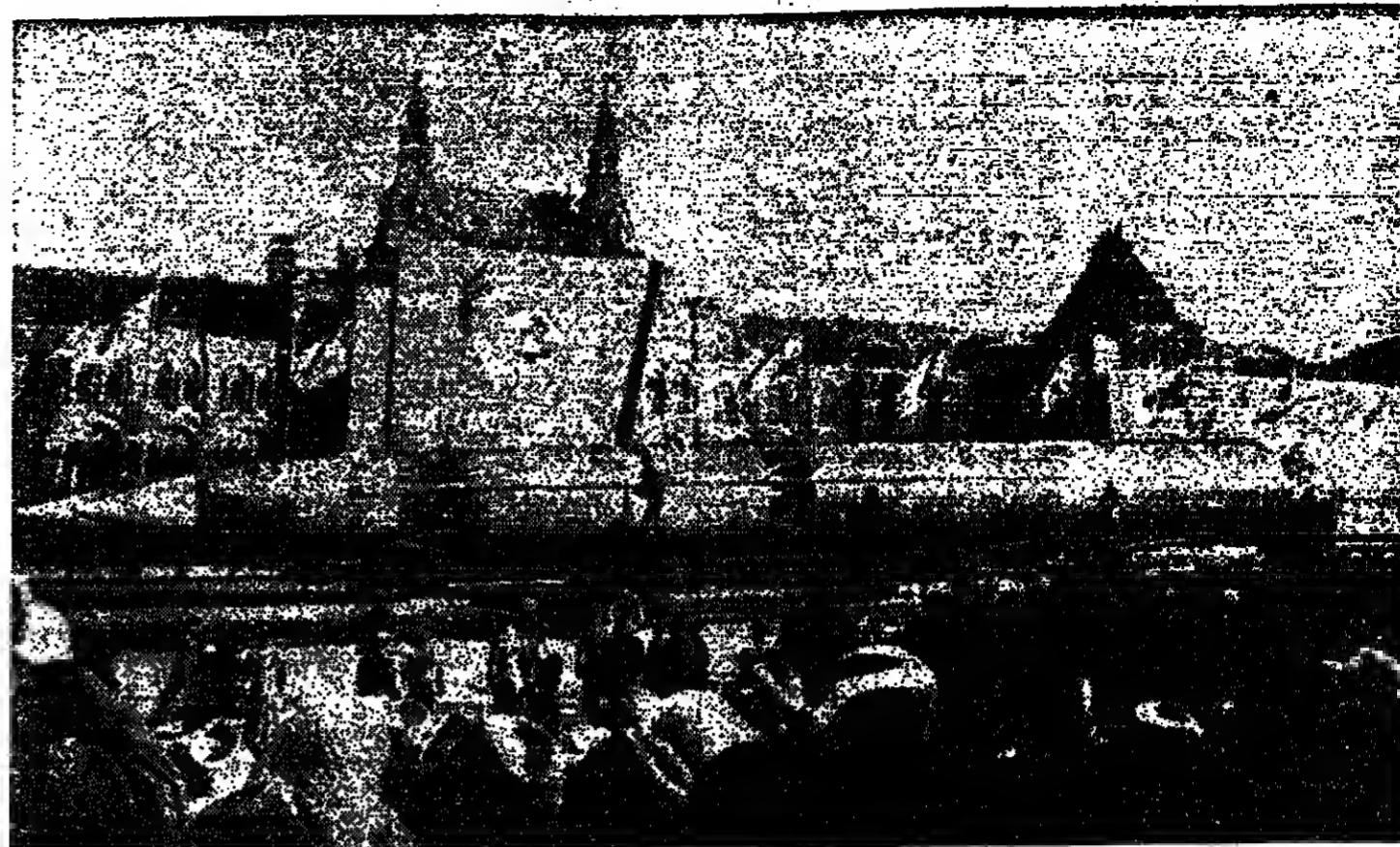
My criticism of the Nixon-Kissinger détente is that it is a highly compartmentalized, highly limited, very conservative concept of détente that happens to suit the Soviet leadership as well. It is not a détente which is compatible with these global problems that are surfacing and which require a much broader social, political, even cultural accommodation among the advanced countries. In that sense, it is an anachronistic and, in some respects, even a very dangerous détente.

Mr. Bundy: The idea, purpose, in American foreign policy goes back long before the (Nixon) administration. The first efforts in that direction, I think, can be associated with the later years of the Eisenhower administration. They were an element, a strong element in the policy of both President Kennedy and President Johnson.

There were some results, as Sen. Fulbright has suggested. I am inclined to believe, however, that détente is not a state of peace among friends, and cannot be, that there is this persistent ambiguity between our common interests and our adversary relationship, and that we have to expect that to continue. So when you ask the question, "Can we trust the Russians?" I agree that we can trust them to pursue their own interests.

In my judgment, the overriding common interest is survival in the nuclear age. One of the great things that we have achieved over the last 15 years is some increase in common understanding of that reality. The disappointments we have had along the way are not trivial, the disappointment with Moscow this spring and summer is serious.

I would think, nonetheless, that we have no alternative but to continue to try to have the most effective communication with this complex, secretive, self-serving, ideologically primitive state and, in that sense, I would agree with Mr. Brzezinski that we need more and not less effort at effective



tive communication and, if possible, agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Daniel: Why do you think it was able to achieve this degree of détente, rather than the earlier administrations, two of which you served?

Mr. Bundy: These things build on each other. You can't have a SALT-I except in the context of your earlier efforts over nuclear test bans and nuclear nonproliferation. I don't blame the Nixon administration particularly for talking as if détente began in 1969. Most administrations have a habit of talking as if foreign policy began on the inauguration.

U.S. Objective

I would not believe, to wind up quickly here, that détente is irreversible. I think it has been a national objective, not a single administration's objective, and that it should continue to be so.

Mr. Bender: What makes it not irreversible?

Mr. Bundy: Czechoslovakia is a kind of example. Vietnam sometimes was an example of an action which could impede or make difficult communications. We could have that kind of breakdown or understanding in the Middle East. We could have it, I regret to say, on the next stage in the arms balance, because there are very serious differences evidently now between the concepts of Moscow and those of Washington as to what makes an acceptable agreed position for strategic weapons in the next five to 10 years.

Mr. Daniel: Could you offer some reasons why détente is unstable or reversible?

Mr. Brzezinski: The first is the potential for leadership change in both systems. We have getting a very significant leadership change in this country and it is conceivable that the new leadership in some respect is going to be more cautious in foreign affairs, more conservative.

We know that the Soviet leadership is aged, quite aged. It is one of the oldest leaderships in the world. We do know in the past at least that leadership changes in the Soviet Union produce periods of instability and rather dramatic shifts in foreign policy as well.

The second reason is more basic and worth considering in the general context of what is meant by national security. I think we are on the eve of a very major crisis of international systems as a whole.

We may have national bankruptcies of a number of America's allies. The whole international situation is becoming unstuck. In that context I think it is only reasonable to expect the Soviet government to reassess its own stake in a détente relationship which is predicated to some extent on stability.

Sen. Jackson: I do not think it is a question of whether we should or should not have a détente. Everyone wants peace. The question is what kind of détente. You can have a good détente; you can have a bad détente. It seems to me that it boils down to the basic question of how should we conduct American foreign policy.

Bargaining

I think first that we should engage in hard bargaining with the Soviets, just as the Soviets do on every transaction. If you only put forward the proposals that you know in advance are acceptable to the Soviets, you end up negotiating on Soviet terms.

Second, each agreement that we enter into should reflect reciprocity, a two-way street.

The grain deal is the classic example of a one-way street. The administration announced it as being part of détente. The official position now is that it was never a part of détente. That change came after the investigation of the grain deal was completed.

I would point out, too, that in

this area of reciprocity there is a lot to be done in improving the accessibility of the American press in Moscow to their citizens as the Russian press moves freely in this town. Somehow we are reluctant to insist on reciprocal terms.

I think the whole world had a chance to see how reciprocity is handled when the Soviets cut off the interviews in the middle of the summit conference, over the three great TV networks.

Another key point here is the need for early progress in the critical area of mutual arms reduction.

To the man in the street, I suspect, and it has been my own experience in talking with audiences, that if he would see some movement toward a mutual reduction in arms leading to disarmament, this more than anything else would give credibility to a better relationship with the Soviet Union.

The same applies in the area of progress in human rights. That is why I introduced my amendment on the right and opportunity to emigrate and that is being debated, too, in this context.

There is also the need to promote genuine trade, not economic subsidies disguised as trade.

Phosphates

Let me just illustrate how far the administration has wandered in the handling of trade, in the handling of exports. We are sending a lot of phosphates to the Soviet Union. The bulk of the phosphates come from Florida. We are sending so much now that we are being required to open up an important environmental area, one of the national forests in Florida, to mine phosphates because we are going to be short of phosphates for our own needs.

I do believe that we should have the kind of trade with the Soviet Union that is a two-way street. Now the fact is that the Soviets have very little to offer us in the way of goods and services unless we are willing to spend billions of dollars in capital investment in the Soviet Union.

I would be willing to make some special concessions in commerce and trade, recognizing that our

is partisan. I do think the personal relations can have a great effect. You asked a moment ago why Mr. Nixon could do this. I think one of the reasons is the fact that he has such a reputation for being anti-Communist.

Subversive

If the Democrats did the same, they would be accused by the Republicans of being subversive.

I think much of it has to do with our ancient feeling about the Russians being atheistic Communists and bad people.

Mr. Bundy: I would just say that I don't think President Johnson felt inhibited on the Soviet side. I do think Sen. Fulbright's remark about Mr. Nixon's special advantage is important in the context of China.

Sen. Jackson: I might make one observation. I think Communist states tend to speak in terms of top personalities of other governments. I have found this generally to be true. I don't think it follows from that, however, that the departure of a top representative of any of these states will in itself cause a change in relations.

I think this points up the need to make our relationship more effectively between the United States and the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Brzezinski: It seems to me that the central question about détente is whether our policies are reinforcing the worst tendencies in the Soviet system or are they encouraging the best. It seems to me that a meaningful détente, one which offers real prospects for the future, is obviously the one which engages the Soviet Union in more extensive, more collaborative effort in regard to all of the central issues that are now becoming important.

Know-How Transfer

It is this kind of détente which I believe (the Nixon) administration has not been successful in mounting.

The fact of the matter is that

getting is that the economic relationship ought to be calibrated very closely to the development of other relationships and should not outpace it on the basis of one-sided arrangements.

Mr. Daniel: Sen. Fulbright, short while ago Sen. Jackson outlined what might be described as a negotiating posture toward the Soviet Union. Do you agree with that attitude and posture?

Sen. Fulbright: No. Just incidents I want to remark on. When he says that the grain deal was part of détente, I never saw that. It was part of détente. It was part of the elections of 1972 to create an image of tremendous effectiveness on the part of President Nixon to get rid of a surplus.

Cheap Price

What was wrong with it was selling it at such a cheap price. We had had a policy for 20 years of helping our farmers by getting rid of our surplus to the extent of giving it away under PL [Public Law] 480. What was wrong with that, is the price. It was sold for \$1.50 a bushel. It would have been a good deal. Giving it to them at \$1.50 was stupidity, but it was our stupidity. We didn't have to give it at \$1.50.

Now, if you come down to attitude, I think the attitude is back to it in the matter of arms. The overriding, single most important one is the control of strategic arms. I can't see where we have been very forthcoming. The secretary of state says we have three times as many nuclear warheads as the Russians today.

We have the forward bases, all with nuclear weapons. We have our nuclear weapons on the borders of Russia, all the way from Turkey, West Germany, and all around their periphery except, I guess, on the Arctic Circle.

I think they have taken the position that we meant it when we said "parity" and they have not achieved parity. I don't think they are going to be satisfied in agreeing to a permanent inferiority which they believe they have.

Now, you get into all kinds of minute descriptions of "throw weight" and so on in this argument, but I just sum it up by saying the secretary believes that we have—I think he said we have 36 warheads for each of 218 cities in the Soviet Union. We could, if they were perfect in their delivery system, deliver that many on each city.

Missile 'Cap'

We have, all along, been ahead of them, back to the middle of the Kennedy era, when President Kennedy alleged there was a missile gap. There was a missile gap but it was in reverse. We had about 1,000 weapons and they had about 30, whereas he made the country believe that we had 30 and they had 1,000. It just was not so. But the public believes that we are behind.

We have had Adm. [Thomas H.] Moorer and Adm. [Elmo] Zumwalt going about recently—of course, this always happens, this is an annual ritual just before appropriations time—saying we are suddenly inferior, our fleets are inferior, everything is inferior, we are in terrible shape militarily, and, therefore, we need more money.

I think when it comes to the sticky-gritty of doing something, we are never quite willing to do it. We began MLRV, we have advanced the Trident, which is twice as large as their biggest submarine. We are going into the B-1, which they have nothing comparable to.

Sen. Jackson: May I just make a brief comment to my colleagues. I think we should all agree that reduction of arms to a new and lower level of equality should be our main objective. What is being said is that there is too much armament on both sides. My answer is very simple. Let us start reducing on both sides.

Lend-Lease Professor 'Digs' Soviet Students

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP).—According to Lennon, women are the niggers of the world. Prof. Richard Bridgman told his class of Soviet university students.

The young persons gasped. The English professor at the University of California at Berkeley was referring to former Beatles singer John Lennon, but the students thought he was talking about Lenin.

It was an uneasy moment for Prof. Bridgman, 46, who laughs about it now.

But the professor said he did not encounter many problems of communication during his six months of teaching at Moscow State University. In fact, he said, he was leaving for Berkeley with reluctance.

"I've never made such close

friendships anywhere as I have here," Prof. Bridgman said. "I really dig Russians. They're a people I care about a lot."

Prof. Bridgman's knowledge of the Russian language leaves something to be desired, but he got to know Soviet university students very well. He instructed them, went to their parties and, with his three children, lived in a two-room student dormitory suite, sharing a communal kitchen with students.

"They were always in and out, borrowing things," he recalled.

Prof. Bridgman was able to talk to the Russian students in English, which most of them spoke well.

Moscow State University is generally off limits to nonuniversity personnel. Permission is needed to get into its classrooms and dormitories and, as a result,

few foreigners in Moscow have contact with Russian students.

Prof. Bridgman was one of five U.S. professors teaching at the university this year. A professor also taught in Leningrad and another in Novosibirsk. About 40 U.S. students took courses in the Soviet Union this year, most of them in Moscow.

The university, the most prestigious in the Soviet Union, accepts only top students, many from socially prominent families—children of generals, movie stars, artists and officials.

"They're hip and sophisticated," Prof. Bridgman said, "and they've adopted much from the West—clothes, shoes and music. The most valuable thing you can give them is a Western record."

The students in his lecture class on early American literature and his seminar on con-

temporary American writing "were remarkably well trained in my area," the professor said. "I didn't meet a dumbbell among them."

"Their prime interest was in modern writers," he said. "Every one wanted to talk about [Kurt] Vonnegut, [John] Updike and [John] Barth."

Prof. Bridgman said he had difficulty at first in establishing rapport with his students. "Classes are more formal and the students more reserved and courteous than in America," he said.

'Quite Inhibited'

"My conversation with students was limited to talking between classes in the beginning. They were quite inhibited about saying anything in class," the professor said.

The university faculty has no separate offices, so teachers who want to hold conferences with their students "have to make do with classrooms or other unoccupied areas," he said.

After he broke through the reserve of the young persons, Prof. Bridgman said, he found that professors and students in Moscow established more personal relationships than in the United States.

His students did not worry as much about grades as do U.S. students, he said. He found they were more concerned with the jobs and positions they would get after they finished school.

"They all want to stay in Moscow," he said. "Soviet university students get tuition-free education from the government, but in return many are sent out to nonurban areas to work several years in their field."

Interest in U.S.

The Soviet youths he knew were "quite sympathetic and interested in the United States," Prof. Bridgman said.

"But at the same time, they were shocked by what they consider our sexual license and by bisexuality and homosexuality," the professor said.

Prof. Bridgman acknowledged that his enthusiasm for the Soviet Union was not completely shared by other U.S. professors and students here.

"I've had nothing but sunny experiences here, but then I've never had to ask the Soviets for anything," he said. "All I did was teach."

Frigid Baltic Coast—East German Riviera

By Craig R. Whitney

WARNEMUNDE, East Germany (NYT).—The water is frigid and the wind is fresh out of the north sending storm clouds scudding over the Baltic, but it is vacation time again, and East Germans—not allowed to travel to sunnier capitalist climes—are making the most of it.

A 19-floor Swedish-designed luxury hotel, the Neptune, rose on the sand dunes here three years ago, when the idea was to attract Western tourists with their prized hard currency. Now the Neptune's bars and first-rate restaurants are crowded with East German workers whose unions have stogied them out for rewards for hard work.

"It was a decision by the party leadership and I think it was a good thing," said Hanns Anselm Perten, director of the Volks-theater in nearby Rostock. "Now workers, who built the place and paid for it anyway, can sleep in the beds they paid for."

Not Typical

The Neptune is, perhaps, not typical of the accommodations where half a million persons stay each year on the Baltic coast of East Germany. It has fancy elevators, carpeted corridors, television in many rooms and a balcony in every room, all facing the sea.

Prosperity is real in the state

with the highest standard of living in the Soviet bloc.

This is apparent in Ahrenshoop, a small former artists' colony on a peninsula east of Warnemunde. People are building private bungalows, solid structures with shingled roofs typical of the old fishing villages of north Germany.

Sign of Prosperity

"A writer we know is building one over there," an East Berlin woman said. "He had to wait a couple of years for the construction permit and got the materials and the workmen from Berlin, but it's easy if you've got the connections."

A union official in Kuhlungsborn, sitting down to a meal of pepper steak and Rostock beer in one of the many union vacation houses that dot the coast, said his teen-age son was going to Czechoslovakia on vacation.

"Has he had his hair cut yet?" a colleague asked. The Prague government, like some others, equates long locks with undesirable politics.

"No, why should he?" the East German replied. East German boys wear their hair at least as long as their West German counterparts, despite resistance by the authorities.

Another sign of prosperity is that the two-lane highway from Berlin to Rostock is heavily tra-

veled by the little East German Trabants cars, laden with vacation baggage.

At the beaches, there are no one-story bungalows and only a few hot dog stands, which are run by the state. A vacationer cannot just pick up the phone and reserve a room in the Neptune for the weekend.

Most accommodations on the coast are controlled by the East German Union Federation, which spent 110 million marks (\$44 million at official exchange rates) last year to subsidize 440,000 vacationers.

"There is no sense pretending that everyone who wants to can spend his vacation on the Baltic," a union official in Rostock said. "Demand outruns supply, and in July and August people have difficulty going where they want to go."

Variable Rates

Workers apply for vacation spots at their places of work and pay rates that depend on where they are going and how much they earn. Two weeks in an old, unrenovated union home on the Baltic can cost as little as 42 marks a person or less than \$20; in the Neptune two weeks costs 312 marks (\$125).

It would be a hotel man's dream in the West. The room occupancy rate on the whole coast, according to officials, approaches 100 per cent in the summer.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low	Last	Net
Amort 10-15	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 15-20	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 20-25	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 25-30	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 30-35	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 35-40	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 40-45	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 45-50	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 50-55	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Amort 55-60	10.75	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00

INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

BAIRD & CO. INCORPORATED
 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
 212-671-1000
 Telex: 212-671-1000
 Cable: 212-671-1000
 London: 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
 212-671-1000
 Telex: 212-671-1000
 Cable: 212-671-1000
 Paris: 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
 212-671-1000
 Telex: 212-671-1000
 Cable: 212-671-1000
 Zurich: 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
 212-671-1000
 Telex: 212-671-1000
 Cable: 212-671-1000

USIF. REAL ESTATE

USIF. REAL ESTATE
 Listed on the
 Luxembourg Stock Exchange
 since August 1, 1971
 Luxembourg, France 45
 Information:
 Trust Corporation of America, Limited
 P.O. Box 100, Nassau, Bahamas
 "When in Washington, D.C."
 MEET ME AT
BLACKIE'S
 House of Beef
 Aug. 12, 1974
 1974-1975
 1975-1976
 1976-1977
 1977-1978
 1978-1979
 1979-1980
 1980-1981
 1981-1982
 1982-1983
 1983-1984
 1984-1985
 1985-1986
 1986-1987
 1987-1988
 1988-1989
 1989-1990
 1990-1991
 1991-1992
 1992-1993
 1993-1994
 1994-1995
 1995-1996
 1996-1997
 1997-1998
 1998-1999
 1999-2000
 2000-2001
 2001-2002
 2002-2003
 2003-2004
 2004-2005
 2005-2006
 2006-2007
 2007-2008
 2008-2009
 2009-2010
 2010-2011
 2011-2012
 2012-2013
 2013-2014
 2014-2015
 2015-2016
 2016-2017
 2017-2018
 2018-2019
 2019-2020
 2020-2021
 2021-2022
 2022-2023
 2023-2024
 2024-2025
 2025-2026
 2026-2027
 2027-2028
 2028-2029
 2029-2030
 2030-2031
 2031-2032
 2032-2033
 2033-2034
 2034-2035
 2035-2036
 2036-2037
 2037-2038
 2038-2039
 2039-2040
 2040-2041
 2041-2042
 2042-2043
 2043-2044
 2044-2045
 2045-2046
 2046-2047
 2047-2048
 2048-2049
 2049-2050
 2050-2051
 2051-2052
 2052-2053
 2053-2054
 2054-2055
 2055-2056
 2056-2057
 2057-2058
 2058-2059
 2059-2060
 2060-2061
 2061-2062
 2062-2063
 2063-2064
 2064-2065
 2065-2066
 2066-2067
 2067-2068
 2068-2069
 2069-2070
 2070-2071
 2071-2072
 2072-2073
 2073-2074
 2074-2075
 2075-2076
 2076-2077
 2077-2078
 2078-2079
 2079-2080
 2080-2081
 2081-2082
 2082-2083
 2083-2084
 2084-2085
 2085-2086
 2086-2087
 2087-2088
 2088-2089
 2089-2090
 2090-2091
 2091-2092
 2092-2093
 2093-2094
 2094-2095
 2095-2096
 2096-2097
 2097-2098
 2098-2099
 2099-2100
 2100-2101
 2101-2102
 2102-2103
 2103-2104
 2104-2105
 2105-2106
 2106-2107
 2107-2108
 2108-2109
 2109-2110
 2110-2111
 2111-2112
 2112-2113
 2113-2114
 2114-2115
 2115-2116
 2116-2117
 2117-2118
 2118-2119
 2119-2120
 2120-2121
 2121-2122
 2122-2123
 2123-2124
 2124-2125
 2125-2126
 2126-2127
 2127-2128
 2128-2129
 2129-2130
 2130-2131
 2131-2132
 2132-2133
 2133-2134
 2134-2135
 2135-2136
 2136-2137
 2137-2138
 2138-2139
 2139-2140
 2140-2141
 2141-2142
 2142-2143
 2143-2144
 2144-2145
 2145-2146
 2146-2147
 2147-2148
 2148-2149
 2149-2150
 2150-2151
 2151-2152
 2152-2153
 2153-2154
 2154-2155
 2155-2156
 2156-2157
 2157-2158
 2158-2159
 2159-2160
 2160-2161
 2161-2162
 2162-2163
 2163-2164
 2164-2165
 2165-2166
 2166-2167
 2167-2168
 2168-2169
 2169-2170
 2170-2171
 2171-2172
 2172-2173
 2173-2174
 2174-2175
 2175-2176
 2176-2177
 2177-2178
 2178-2179
 2179-2180
 2180-2181
 2181-2182
 2182-2183
 2183-2184
 2184-2185
 2185-2186
 2186-2187
 2187-2188
 2188-2189
 2189-2190
 2190-2191
 2191-2192
 2192-2193
 2193-2194
 2194-2195
 2195-2196
 2196-2197
 2197-2198
 2198-2199
 2199-2200
 2200-2201
 2201-2202
 2202-2203
 2203-2204
 2204-2205
 2205-2206
 2206-2207
 2207-2208
 2208-2209
 2209-2210
 2210-2211
 2211-2212
 2212-2213
 2213-2214
 2214-2215
 2215-2216
 2216-2217
 2217-2218
 2218-2219
 2219-2220
 2220-2221
 2221-2222
 2222-2223
 2223-2224
 2224-2225
 2225-2226
 2226-2227
 2227-2228
 2228-2229
 2229-2230
 2230-2231
 2231-2232
 2232-2233
 2233-2234
 2234-2235
 2235-2236
 2236-2237
 2237-2238
 2238-2239
 2239-2240
 2240-2241
 2241-2242
 2242-2243
 2243-2244
 2244-2245
 2245-2246
 2246-2247
 2247-2248
 2248-2249
 2249-2250
 2250-2251
 2251-2252
 2252-2253
 2253-2254
 2254-2255
 2255-2256
 2256-2257
 2257-2258
 2258-2259
 2259-2260
 2260-2261
 2261-2262
 2262-2263
 2263-2264
 2264-2265
 2265-2266
 2266-2267
 2267-2268
 2268-2269
 2269-2270
 2270-2271
 2271-2272
 2272-2273
 2273-2274
 2274-2275
 2275-2276
 2276-2277
 2277-2278
 2278-2279
 2279-2280
 2280-2281
 2281-2282
 2282-2283
 2283-2284
 2284-2285
 2285-2286
 2286-2287
 2287-2288
 2288-2289
 2289-2290
 2290-2291
 2291-2292
 2292-2293
 2293-2294
 2294-2295
 2295-2296
 2296-2297
 2297-2298
 2298-2299
 2299-2300
 2300-2301
 2301-2302
 2302-2303
 2303-2304
 2304-2305
 2305-2306
 2306-2307
 2307-2308
 2308-2309
 2309-2310
 2310-2311
 2311-2312
 2312-2313
 2313-2314
 2314-2315
 2315-2316
 2316-2317
 2317-2318
 2318-2319
 2319-2320
 2320-2321
 2321-2322
 2322-2323
 2323-2324
 2324-2325
 2325-2326
 2326-2327
 2327-2328
 2328-2329
 2329-2330
 2330-2331
 2331-2332
 2332-2333
 2333-2334
 2334-2335
 2335-2336
 2336-2337
 2337-2338
 2338-2339
 2339-2340
 2340-2341
 2341-2342
 2342-2343
 2343-2344
 2344-2345
 2345-2346
 2346-2347
 2347-2348
 2348-2349
 2349-2350
 2350-2351
 2351-2352
 2352-2353
 2353-2354
 2354-2355
 2355-2356
 2356-2357
 2357-2358
 2358-2359
 2359-2360
 2360-2361
 2361-2362
 2362-2363
 2363-2364
 2364-2365
 2365-2366
 2366-2367
 2367-2368
 2368-2369
 2369-2370
 2370-2371
 2371-2372
 2372-2373
 2373-2374
 2374-2375
 2375-2376
 2376-2377
 2377-2378
 2378-2379
 2379-2380
 2380-2381
 2381-2382
 2382-2383
 2383-2384
 2384-2385
 2385-2386
 2386-2387
 2387-2388
 2388-2389
 2389-2390
 2390-2391
 2391-2392
 2392-2393
 2393-2394
 2394-2395
 2395-2396
 2396-2397
 2397-2398
 2398-2399
 2399-2400
 2400-2401
 2401-2402
 2402-2403
 2403-2404
 2404-2405
 2405-2406
 2406-2407
 2407-2408
 2408-2409
 2409-2410
 2410-2411
 2411-2412
 2412-2413
 2413-2414
 2414-2415
 2415-2416
 2416-2417
 2417-2418
 2418-2419
 2419-2420
 2420-2421
 2421-2422
 2422-2423
 2423-2424
 2424-2425
 2425-2426
 2426-2427
 2427-2428
 2428-2429
 2429-2430
 2430-2431
 2431-2432
 2432-2433
 2433-2434
 2434-2435
 2435-2436
 2436-2437
 2437-2438
 2438-2439
 2439-2440
 2440-2441
 2441-2442
 2442-2443
 2443-2444
 2444-2445
 2445-2446
 2446-2447
 2447-2448
 2448-2449
 2449-2450
 2450-2451
 2451-2452
 2452-2453
 2453-2454
 2454-2455
 2455-2456
 2456-2457
 2457-2458
 2458-2459
 2459-2460
 2460-2461
 2461-2462
 2462-2463
 2463-2464
 2464-2465
 2465-2466
 2466-2467
 2467-2468
 2468-2469
 2469-2470
 2470-2471
 2471-2472
 2472-2473
 2473-2474
 2474-2475
 2475-2476
 2476-2477
 2477-2478
 2478-2479
 2479-2480
 2480-2481
 2481-2482
 2482-2483
 2483-2484
 2484-2485
 2485-2486
 2486-2487
 2487-2488
 2488-2489
 2489-2490
 2490-2491
 2491-2492
 2492-2493
 2493-2494
 2494-2495
 2495-2496
 2496-2497
 2497-2498
 2498-2499
 2499-2500
 2500-2501
 2501-2502
 2502-2503
 2503-2504
 2504-2505
 2505-2506
 2506-2507
 2507-2508
 2508-2509
 2509-2510
 2510-2511
 2511-2512
 2512-2513
 2513-2514
 2514-2515
 2515-2516
 2516-2517
 2517-2518
 2518-2519
 2519-2520
 2520-2521
 2521-2522
 2522-2523
 2523-2524
 2524-2525
 2525-2526
 2526-2527
 2527-2528
 2528-2529
 2529-2530
 2530-2531
 2531-2532
 2532-2533
 2533-2534
 2534-2535
 2535-2536
 2536-2537
 2537-2538
 2538-2539
 2539-2540
 2540-2541
 2541-2542
 2542-2543
 2543-2544
 2544-2545
 2545-2546
 2546-2547
 2547-2548
 2548-2549
 2549-2550
 2550-2551
 2551-2552
 2552-2553
 2553-2554
 2554-2555
 2555-2556
 2556-2557
 2557-2558
 2558-2559
 2559-2560
 2560-2561
 2561-2562
 2562-2563
 2563-2564
 2564-2565
 2565-2566
 2566-2567
 2567-2568
 2568-2569
 2569-2570
 2570-2571
 2571-2572
 2572-2573
 2573-2574
 2574-2575
 2575-2576
 2576-2577
 2577-2578
 2578-2579
 2579-2580
 2580-2581
 2581-2582
 2582-2583
 2583-2584
 2584-2585
 2585-2586
 2586-2587
 2587-2588
 2588-2589
 2589-2590
 2590-2591
 2591-2592
 2592-2593
 2593-2594
 2594-2595
 2595-2596
 2596-2597
 2597-2598
 2598-2599
 2599-2600
 2600-2601
 2601-2602
 2602-2603
 2603-2604
 2604-2605
 2605-2606
 2606-2607
 2607-2608
 2608-2609
 2609-2610
 2610-2611
 2611-2612
 2612-2613
 2613-2614
 2614-2615
 2615-2616
 2616-2617
 2617-2618
 2618-2619
 2619-2620
 2620-2621
 2621-2622
 2622-2623
 2623-2624
 2624-2625
 2625-2626
 2626-2627
 2627-2628
 2628-2629
 2629-2630
 2630-2631
 2631-2632
 2632-2633
 2633-2634
 2634-2635
 2635-2636
 2636-2637
 2637-2638
 2638-2639
 2639-2640
 2640-2641
 2641-2642
 2642-2643
 2643-2644
 2644-2645
 2645-2646
 2646-2647
 2647-2648
 2648-2649
 2649-2650
 2650-2651
 2651-2652
 2652-2653
 2653-2654
 2654-2655
 2655-2656
 2656-2657
 2657-2658
 2658-2659
 2659-2660
 2660-2661
 2661-2662
 2662-2663
 2663-2664
 2664-2665
 2665-2666
 2666-2667
 2667-2668
 2668-2669
 2669-2670
 2670-2671
 2671-2672
 2672-2673
 2673-2674
 2674-2675
 2675-2676
 2676-2677
 2677-2678
 2678-2679
 2679-2680
 2680-2681
 2681-2682
 2682-2683
 2683-2684
 2684-2685
 2685-2686
 2686-2687
 2687-2688
 2688-2689
 2689-2690
 2690-2691
 2691-2692
 2692-2693
 2693-2694
 2694-2695
 2695-2696
 2696-2697
 2697-2698
 2698-2699
 2699-2700
 2700-2701
 2701-2702
 2702-2703
 2703-2704
 2704-2705
 2705-2706
 2706-2707
 2707-2708
 2708-2709
 2709-2710
 2710-2711
 2711-2712
 2712-2713
 2713-2714
 2714-2715
 2715-2716
 2716-2717
 2717-2718
 2718-2719
 2719-2720
 2720-2721
 2721-2722
 2722-2723
 2723-2724
 2724-2725
 2725-2726
 2726-2727
 2727-2728
 2728-2729
 2729-2730
 2730-2731
 2731-2732
 2732-2733
 2733-2734
 2734-2735
 2735-2736
 2736-2737
 2737-2738
 2738-2739
 2739-2740
 2740

43 JAN 1964 1 25 3.15 3.15 3.15

